

1939

Pros.
Serial

Nos. / -

b

(K)

Subject.

Insurance of the Radium.
in the Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospitals.

Previous References.

Later References.

NOTES AND PRECIS.

* * * * *

The Residency Surgeon might have made these proposals when he came up for the creation of the post of Radium and Operating Theatre Sister. He may perhaps reconsider with reference to the recent letter from the Political Department. He may also ascertain if in ~~the~~ Madras Hospitals Radium is insured.

Sd. J.N.Rajagopalan.
24.6.39.

Secy.

Sd. H.Trevelyan,
26/6/39.

Residency Surgeon, U.O.

2
I could not ^{have} made these proposals at the time of applying for the Radium Sister because the Nursing Superintendent had not then informed me of her difficulties; nor had the conditions of insurance yet reached me.

As regards insurance of radium, this element has been provided by the public, and is extremely costly. It is liable to be lost or mislaid by the careless action of ignorant patients; and I am of opinion that its insurance is only fair to the donors of the funds with which it is purchased. The premium is 15/- % which is negligible compared with the cover it gives.

3
If Madras radium is Government purchased and Government will stand the loss it may not be insured; if it is raised from subscriptions, it probably is - and certainly - should be - insured. In the circumstances the proposal is withdrawn; but I hope to revive it if (and when) time improves.

D.No.6741.
d/- 3.7.39.

Secy. to the Resdt.
U.O. No.933, dated
30.6.39.

Sd.J.B.Hance,
20/VI.

over

P.u.c.

D. No. 8610.

S.N.1.

4
It seems that Radium stocked in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals, though purchased out of public subscription should now be regarded as Government - property.

5
In 1925, when proposals for the insurance of the Collector's Office building were submitted to the - - Government of India, they did not agree to the insurance on the ground that Government did not ordinarily insure its property - vide S.N.7 of file 96-25. Please see also S.N.84 of Coorg Office file 187-07 and S.N. 3 of R.O. file 60/26. The Resy. Surgeon has not apparently ascertained whether Radium in Madras hospitals is insured. If approved, the A.G. may be consulted. Draft submitted.

(From para.1)

25.8.39
26.8.39

we may first ascertain from the Superintendents General Hospital & Women & children Hospital Madras whether the radium in those hospitals and is insured and what special precautions, if any, are taken against loss or damage when it is in use on patients.

J. L. Dayagopalam
30.8.39

8
Draft submitted.

(The Govt of Madras may be addressed)

2.9.39
P.K.N.
4.9.39

5.9.39
SN (2) Issue.

Wait

Pac.

D. No. 10017.

S.N. 3.

Please see S.N. 1 and 2.

The Radium stocked in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals is regarded as Government property.

Since the Radium owned by the Government of Madras is not insured against loss, it seems unnecessary to insure the Radium in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals. We may frame rules for the safe custody, issue and use of Radium in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals on the lines of the Madras rules.

The Residency Surgeon may see file U. O.

Dr.

M.R.S.'s remarks.

(Para. 9)

2.10.39

Revised

P.R.N.

4/10/39

3.10.39.

Secy

To The Residency Surgeon U.O.

no. 10. R.O. F 528/39 & 4/10/39.

It is apparent from the correspondence that it is not the practice of Government to insure their property, although this seems to be at variance with the principle on which they exact insurance of motor-cars purchased on Government advances in order to protect themselves against possible loss. It is, of course, recognized that in the case of motor-cars ^{Compulsory} insurance ceases when the advance has been repaid; but the principle remains.

In the present instance, the radium has been purchased by public subscriptions, and I consider that it is very arguable whether ethically Government are justified in declining the protection of

not at all. They
know they aren't
safe but their
officials may be

of insurance to prevent the loss of valuable property, which has cost them nothing but which, on the other hand, has cost the public a lot. The source of the funds to purchase the radium possessed by the Government of Madras is not known to me, nor do I consider that the point is very relevant. The radium possessed by the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals was purchased out of funds raised by the public after unprecedented efforts on their part; and I consider that the public are entitled to the utmost protection of the radium which can be ~~expected~~ ^{expected}.

11
The sum involved is trivial (Rs.84/- per annum to cover a property worth over Rs.10,000).

It is also noteworthy that though rules have been framed for the custody of this radium, and will be restudied in the light of the Madras rules, which ~~will be adapted~~ will be adapted where useful or necessary, no rules can give absolute protection against loss or theft (and radium is an article which especially liable to both of these accidents), and the loss, if any, will not be compensated by any rules that can be devised other than insurance.

12
For these reasons I am of opinion that there is an unanswerable case for submission to the Government of India for the insurance of this radium; and I would further urge that if the Government of India decline to sanction the insurance, the Residency should ensure that it is exonerated, in the most explicit terms, from any loss which may occur, unless such loss can be demonstrably proved to be due to neglect.

OFFICE OF THE
HON'BLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

16 OCT. 1939

Diary No. 10,604

File No.

U/O.No. 3235/28A/-16-10-1939.

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

R. S.

16/10

We can agree to its insurance.

Rubra.

19/10/39

Meidner.

Es G. & x

Draft submitted.

Rubra.

27/10/39

Dr.

23.10.39

P.A.K.

25.10.39

PG 28k

~~Secy~~

Meidner

(with fee.)

Pu.c.

SN(4) Issue

D. No. 12713.

S.N.5.

Please see S.N.4.

Draft submitted. (with fair).

(Para. 15)

CP. 10 ✓
⑤ ✓

15

Dr.

19.12.39

Axis

Drop

U.S.

SN(6) Issue.

Am. L.

Record

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bangalore, 14th August 1939.

FROM

Lieut-Col. J.B. Hance, C.I.E., O.B.E.,
M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.,
RESIDENCY SURGEON. BANGALORE.

To

OFFICE OF THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, BANGALORE. 18 AUG. 1939 Diary No. <u>8610</u>..... File No.
--

THE Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject:— Insurance of the Radium in the Bowring
and Lady Curzon Hospitals.

SIR,

I have the honour to invite a reference to correspondence resting with this office No. 933 dated 30th June 1939.

The Radium, the declared value of which is £ 850/-, has been provided by the public and is liable to be lost or mislaid by the careless action of ignorant patients.

In the interest therefore of the donors of the funds it is but fair that it should be insured.

Messrs Gardner Mountain & D'Ambrumenil Ltd., London, are agreeable to undertake the insurance covering it against all risks whatsoever subject only to certain exclusions—vide copy of their letter dated 12th April 1939 attached for perusal. The annual premium is only 15 s % on the total value and is negligible compared with the cover it gives and, if permissible, will be met from the grant under "Contingencies" of these Hospitals.

I have the honour therefore to request you kindly to obtain the necessary sanction to the insurance of the Radium.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

[Signature]
Lieut-Col. I.M.S.,

9-7-39
Para 2 of notes.

Copy of letter No. AGV/KR dated 12th April 1939 from
Gardner Mountain & D' Ambrumenial, Ltd., London to the Residency
Surgeon, Bowring Civil Hospital, Bangalore.

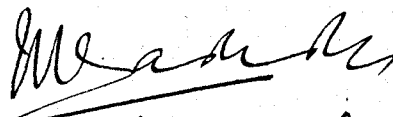
We thank you for your favour of the 1st inst., regarding
the insurance of Radium at your hospital, and would inform you
that we can cover these needles against all risks whatsoever, subject
to certain exclusions, at a rate of 15/100 on the total value.

The policy whilst covering all risks, would contain the
following clauses:-

1. This insurance is subject to Ten Days Cancellation
Clause.
2. The Radium when not in actual use shall be kept in
a securely locked safe and the usual procedure for the care
and use of radium observed.
3. THIS POLICY EXCLUDES LOSS OR DAMAGE CAUSED BY:-
 - (a) Deterioration and Inherent Vice;
 - (b) The act (negligent or otherwise) of any patient under
radium treatment, unless at the time of such loss or
damage the patient is under the uninterrupted care and
direction of the Assured or of a nurse or other person
specially designated to exercise such care and direction
in the Assured's stead;
 - (c) Strikers, Locked-out workmen, or persons taking part
in labour disturbances, or arising from Riots, Civil
commotions, Capture, Seizure or Detention or from any
attempt thereof, or the consequences of any hostility
arising from the acts of any Government, People or
Persons whatsoever (ordinary Piracy excepted) whether
on account of any illicit or prohibited trade or any
trade in articles contraband of War, or the violation
of any Port regulation or otherwise, also free from loss
or damage resulting from measures or operations incident to
war, whether before or after the declaration thereof.
 - (d) The neglect of the Assured to use all reasonable means
to save and preserve the property at and after any disaster
insured against or when the property is endangered
by Fire in neighbouring premises.

We await the favour of your instructions
in due course, and remain in the meantime,

" True Copy "


Head clerk.

9
7/9/39
JB

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

TO

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department, Madras.

Dated Bangalore, the 7th September 1939.

INSURANCE OF THE RADIUM.

SIR,

I am directed to say that the question of the insurance of the radium in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is under consideration. The Hon'ble the Resident would be glad to be informed of the arrangements made to insure the radium in the General Hospital and in the Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, and of the special precautions, if any, taken against loss or damage when it is in use on patients.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Je. 

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.





Education and Public Health Department.

No.37171-1 D1 P.H.

From

G.H.Cooke Esq., M.C., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore.

OFFICE OF THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, BANGALORE. 27 SEP 1939 Diary No. 10,017 File No. 6258/39

Dated, Fort St.George, the 24th September 1939.

Sir,

Subject:- Radium - Safe custody - issue and use -
Rules.

S.N.2 7 (S)
CP.3
X

With reference your letter No.F.528.39/G&A, dated 7th September 1939, I am to forward herewith a copy of G.O. No.570 P.H., dated 11th February 1938, containing the rules for the safe custody, issue and use of radium in Government Medical institutions in this Province. I am also to state that the radium owned by this Government and stocked in Government hospitals is not insured against loss.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Dhanu Ram Aiyar.
for Secretary to Government.
M

S.R.

Government of Madras

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Public Health)

G.O. No. 570, 11th February 1938.

Radium—Custody, issue and use—Rules—Issued.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Surgeon-General, dated 20th April 1937, No. 156-1-Accts.

Order—No. 570, P.H., dated 11th February 1938.

In supersession of all rules on the subject the Government are pleased to issue the rules shown in the appendix to this order in regard to the safe custody, issue and use of radium in Government hospitals.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

C. H. MASTERMAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Finance Department.

[Appendix

APPENDIX.

*Rules regarding the safe Custody, Issue and Use of Radium in Government Hospitals in the Madras Presidency.*1. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

'Institute' means 'The Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.'

'Director' means 'The Director of the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.'

2. *Stock of radium.*—(1) The stock of radium shall be in charge of the Director in the Madras City and the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, in the case of Vizagapatam. These officers shall be responsible for its safe custody and for its issue on requisition.

(2) Radium when not in use shall be kept in the main safe in the institute and in the main safe in the Radiology department of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam.

3. *Maintenance of radium registers.*—The Director and the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, shall maintain—

(i) a "Radium Stock Register" showing the quantity of radium in stock, its price at the time of purchase and the quantity and value of additional radium purchased from time to time.

(ii) a "Radium Diary" showing particulars of applications received from day to day for the supply of radium for treatment in Government hospitals.

(iii) a "Radium Issue Register" showing particulars as regards the quantity of radium issued, the officer to whom and the purpose for which it is issued and the quantity of radium returned to him from time to time.

(iv) a "Daily Check Book" which will show at a glance where every radium container is at any given time.

4. *Treatment centres and crediting of fees.*—Radium belonging to the Government may only be used for giving radium treatment in a Government medical institution. All fees paid in respect of such treatment must be credited to the Government in full.

5. *Responsibility for radium treatment.*—Responsibility for radium treatment rests with the medical officers of the Government institutions concerned. Advice as to treatment in the city hospitals, when required, will be given by a Radiologist in the institute, who has been specially trained in Radium Therapy. If such advice is required by a medical officer in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, he may obtain it from a Radiologist in the institute by correspondence.

6. *Requisition for the supply of radium for treatment.*—Applications for the supply of radium for treatment should be made to the Director or the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, as the case may be, by medical officers not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon, Clinical Professor or Clinical Lecturer and should be sent in "Radium Request Forms" at least two days before the date on which it is required. In cases of real emergency applications may be sent with a notice of 24 hours.

7. *Intimation regarding availability of radium.*—The Director shall (1) send daily a copy of a statement to each surgeon and a common statement to all the physicians in the Government General Hospital, Madras, showing the amount of radium available each morning at 10 a.m. and (2) give to the medical officers who have applied for radium and to Superintendents of Government hospitals in the Madras City other than the Superintendent, Government General Hospital, one day's notice of the availability of radium for a particular patient.

The Superintendent of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, shall give similar information to the senior surgeons and physicians in that hospital regarding the availability of radium.

8. *Issue and return of radium.*—(1) In the case of the General Hospital, Madras, and the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, the Director or the Superintendent, as the case may be, should detail an officer, not below the rank of civil assistant surgeon to deliver radium to the medical officer who has applied for the same.

(2) In the case of other hospitals in the Madras City, on receipt of information from the Director regarding the availability of radium, the superintendent of the hospital concerned should ~~depute an officer, not below the rank of~~ civil assistant surgeon to take delivery of radium from the institute.

(3) Radium should not be handed over to a medical officer who has applied for it until that officer or a person authorized by him in writing gives a signed receipt for it.

(4) Radium when no longer required for use by the medical officer, should be returned immediately to the institute or to the Superintendent of the King George Hospital, as the case may be, through an officer not below the rank of civil assistant surgeon. When radium is returned to the institute or the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, the Director or the Superintendent, respectively or a responsible person authorized by him in writing shall give a signed receipt acknowledging the receipt of the radium.

(5) The signed receipt should clearly indicate the quantity of radium of which the person signing the receipt has taken charge.

9. *Emergency radium box.*—Every hospital in which radium treatment is given shall be provided with an Emergency Radium Box. It should be kept in safe custody as the superintendent of the hospital may direct. One key of the box shall be entrusted to the ward sister or in her absence to the duty nurse and the other shall be entrusted to the Resident Medical Officer. A register should be kept in the box. The box should be opened only in the presence of the duty assistant surgeon or the Resident Medical Officer or the medical officer who has obtained the radium for treatment. When

a Sub Asst Surgeon

the box is used the sister or the nurse in charge should enter in the register particulars of the radium kept or removed from the box from time to time and the entries shall be attested immediately by the sister or nurse in charge and also by the duty assistant surgeon or the Resident Medical Officer.

10. *Procedure on receipt of radium for treatment.*—(1) Every medical officer, who applies for radium and obtains it from the institute or the Superintendent of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, should maintain a record in the "Radium Daily Check Book" in the ward of the hospital in which it is used. It should show the quantity of radium in his charge and all other relevant information such as the date of its receipt, the name of the patient for whose treatment it is obtained and the date of its return to stock. The medical officer should arrange to insert or apply the radium to the patient concerned immediately on its receipt. If there is to be any delay in the application of radium or when it is not to be applied during any time, the radium should be entrusted to the Resident Medical Officer or the duty assistant surgeon who should at once lock it up in the Emergency Radium Box. The acknowledgment of the Resident Medical Officer or the duty assistant surgeon, as the case may be, should be obtained in the Radium Daily Check Book when radium is entrusted to him and similarly acknowledgment for its receipt back from him should also be entered in the book.

(2) The book should be daily scrutinized by the medical officer who obtained the radium for treatment.

(3) Daily at 10 a.m. the ward assistant surgeon should report to the Resident Medical Officer the amount of radium in his unit. The Resident Medical Officer shall verify the details in the Radium Daily Check Book and shall satisfy himself that the book is maintained properly.

11. *Application and removal of radium.*—(1) Medical officers should arrange their exposures so that the radium may be removed on any day except Sunday, to obviate the necessity of returning the radium to the institute or to the Superintendent of the King George Hospital on that day. Should it be necessary to remove the radium before the arranged time, it should be placed in the Emergency Radium Box and locked up until it is returned to the institute or the superintendent as the case may be.

(2) Ligatures attached to needles should be counted as soon as all the needles are in place and all radium needles should be accounted for at the conclusion of the operation. Any discrepancy should be reported immediately to the Director or the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, as the case may be.

(3) In every case where radium is inserted a note should be made by the assistant surgeon on duty in the operation book and on the patient's case sheet showing (i) both the number of needles used and the strength of the radium inserted and (ii) the date and the time at which the insertion is made. Red coloured bandage should be used over the dressings to indicate that radium is in use. A red luggage label, stock of which shall be maintained in the operation theatre, should be tied to each patient sent from the theatre; and on this should be entered the number, and strength of the needles which have been inserted. This is for the information of the nurse in charge who shall tie the label to the cot or the case sheet holder.

(4) The medical officer who has obtained radium for treatment or any other officer authorized by him in writing should alone remove radium from a patient. Such removal should be done in the presence of the medical officer and the nurse on duty.

(5) In every case where radium is removed from a patient a note should be made by the assistant surgeon on duty or the Resident Medical Officer, as the case may be, in the operation book or on the patient's case sheet (i) as to the number of needles and strength of radium removed, which should be compared and verified with the original entries at the time of insertion and (ii) as to the date on and the time at which the radium is removed. Radium should not be removed ordinarily from a patient except by the assistant surgeon responsible for the case or by a Resident Medical Officer acting under instructions from the surgeon or physician in charge of the case. The officer who removes the radium should satisfy himself that nothing is missing. After removal he should immediately hand over the radium to the Resident Medical Officer to be kept in the Emergency Radium Box until it is taken out again for use on the same patient or it is returned to the institute or to the Superintendent of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, as the case may be.

12. *Care of radium at the time of application.*—(1) No mercury or iodine solution of any kind should be placed in contact with a radium container or used on radium patients. Tubes and needles may be sterilized by boiling or by immersion in methylated spirit. Radium needles are fragile and must be handled gently especially when being implanted in Columbia paste moulds.

(2) The radium tubes must not be held by the fingers but by radium needle forceps.

(3) Radium needles should be inserted by means of the special introducers only. Needles must not be held in the ordinary type of pressure forceps.

(4) Patients to whom radium treatment is given shall be kept in radium wards if they are available. If such wards are not available suitable arrangements should be made to keep them away from the ordinary patients so as to ensure the safety of the radium. The patients shall not be allowed to leave their respective wards unless they are accompanied by the duty nurse. Visitors should not be allowed to come near or touch the patients if there is any danger of their meddling with the radium.

(5) The medical officer in charge of the patient should give instructions to his assistants and the nursing staff and make suitable arrangements to store dressings of the patient until they have been very carefully examined before destruction. Such examination should be made by a responsible officer in the presence of the sister or nurse on duty and they should both certify that the examination has been done in accordance with the instructions. Whenever necessary the dressings should

be preserved for X-raying. The nurses on duty should see that the dressings and wax moulds, etc., from radium patients are not sent away with the ordinary rubbish but are burnt only in the hospital incinerator so that in the event of loss of radium the search can be restricted to the hospital compound. In cases where radium has been implanted in the genito-urinary passages or rectum, the nurses on duty should carefully examine the urine and faeces before they are disposed of. The duty nurses should certify in their Radium Report Book that they have done this work as per instructions.

(6) Radium containers should be cleaned in methylated spirit before being returned to the Institute or to the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, as the case may be. A receipt should not be issued for improperly cleaned containers. On no account should a radium container be cleaned near a sink where it is likely to be lost if dropped. Radium must never be left lying unattended to.

(7) Radium shall not be transferred from one patient to another.

13. *Duties of the nursing staff.*—(1) Whenever radium treatment is being given, the Matron should appoint a special nurse for day duty and one for night duty. The nurse so appointed will be held responsible for the care of radium under the instructions of the medical officer, who has obtained radium for treatment.

(2) The nurse who first takes charge should maintain a 'Nurses Radium Report Book.' The book should contain the following particulars:—

- (i) Ward name.
- (ii) Bed number.
- (iii) Name of patient.
- (iv) Date and time of insertion or application of radium.
- (v) The number and strength of the needles as noted in the red luggage label referred to in rule 11 (3).
- (vi) Incidents if any after insertion or application.
- (vii) Day to day initials of Matron, or ward sister or relieving nurses or Resident Medical Officer.
- (viii) Date and time of removal of radium.

(3) The nurse in charge of a ward when relieved should hand over the Nurses Radium Report Book containing the account of radium in her ward to the relieving nurse and both shall sign the report in token of the correctness of the account. If any needle slips out, a report must immediately be made by the nurse on duty in the Nurses Radium Report Book. The Matron or ward sister, as the case may be, should check the Nurses Radium Report Book each morning when taking over her duties and should sign, and enter the date. The night nurse should always show her Radium Report Book to the Resident Medical Officer on his night rounds who should initial and date it.

(4) In the event of radium slipping out of position, the duty nurse should communicate with the medical officer on duty at once, whatever the hour of the day or night. He should at once respond to the call and, having taken over the radium should place it in the Emergency Radium Box or return it to the Chief Medical Officer in charge of the patient as the case may be. He should satisfy himself that the mould or other container is intact and has not been tampered with. If he has any suspicion he should immediately consult the Resident Medical Officer and both the officers should certify whether everything is correct. An entry to this effect should be made on the case sheet of the patient and a report of the occurrence will be included in the Medical Officer's Morning Report.

(5) The members of the nursing staff concerned should carry out all the instructions given to them including those mentioned in rule 12 (5).

14. *Supervision by Resident Medical Officer.*—Resident Medical Officers will assure themselves in the course of their ward rounds of the efficiency of the bandages, dressings and strappings securing radium.

15. *Responsibility of medical officers who obtain radium for treatment.*—The medical officers who receive radium for treatment on any patient should make all reasonable arrangements to cover the safety of the radium at every stage and to ensure that a definite person (or persons) is (are) responsible for its custody at any given time.

16. *Procedure in the event of loss of radium.*—In the event of loss of radium the following procedure should be followed:—

- (1) The medical officer who first discovers the loss should immediately make a report of the fact to the Superintendent of the hospital or in his absence to the Resident Medical Officer. The Resident Medical Officer should communicate the information to the Superintendent at the earliest opportunity.
- (2) The Resident Medical Officer or the Superintendent of the hospital should immediately notify the loss to the Police, the Director or the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, as the case may be, and to the Surgeon-General and thereafter (a) the Director or the Superintendent, King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, as the case may be, should at once organize a scientific search for the lost radium and (b) the Surgeon-General should communicate the information to the Accountant-General and the Government.
- (3) The medical officer who first discovers the loss should at once instruct the nurse and the sister in charge to be watchful. He should arrange to keep the patient under surveillance. The dressings of the patient should be preserved. Arrangements should also be made to have the patient and his dressings X-rayed at the earliest opportunity.

- (4) The bedding and the surroundings of the patient should be very carefully searched by the nursing staff in charge in the presence of a responsible officer.
- (5) The Surgeon-General shall as early as possible appoint a court of enquiry consisting of three officers not below the rank of civil surgeon, if such officers are available. These officers should be unconnected with the loss. The court shall make a thorough enquiry as expeditiously as possible after calling for witnesses and taking written statements from those concerned. In making their report to the Surgeon-General, the court shall definitely state whether the responsibility for the loss should devolve on any particular person or persons and whether the whole or any part of the value of the lost radium should be recovered from the person or persons concerned.
- (6) The report of the court together with all relevant records should be forwarded to the Government with the remarks of the Surgeon-General thereon.
- (7) The proceedings of the court and its findings shall be treated as confidential.

DEPARTMENT.

File No.

BRANCH.

Serial No.

Issued:
4/11/39
5th
Draft

Letter
Memorandum
Telegram

R.Dis.F. No.528-39/G & A.

Enc. 1.

Dated

4/11/1939

Class for telegrams

INLAND:
Immediate
Important
Express
Ordinary

FOREIGN:
Immediate
Important
Ordinary
Without priority

No.

From

The Resident.

To

The Secretary to H.E.
the Crown Representative,
New Delhi.

Subject:- Insurance of the radium in
the Bowring and Lady Curzon
Hospitals.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you

regarding the insurance of the radium

in the Bowring and Lady Curzon - -

Hospitals, Bangalore.

2. Radium of the declared value of

~~which is~~ £.850/- was purchased out of

public subscriptions, and ~~the Residency~~

~~Surgeon considers that it is liable to~~

be lost or mislaid by the careless -

action of ignorant patients. ~~In the~~

Those
interests therefore of the donors of

the funds it is but fair ^{that} ~~that~~ it should

be insured ~~against~~ *not* loss.

Messrs.

To be issued on

Issued on

1st Reminder

2nd Reminder

3rd Reminder

Heading:

Case or Diary No.

If post copy of telegram required

Date of despatch of above

List of enclosures

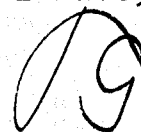
(Code word for telegrams.)

3. Messrs. Gardner Mountain & D'Ambrumenil Ltd., London, are agreeable to undertake the insurance covering it against all risks whatsoever subject only to certain exclusions - vide copy of their letter dated the 12th April 1939 enclosed. The annual premium is only 15 s. % on the total value and is negligible compared with the cover^{which} it gives.

4. Though it is not the practice of Government to insure their property, I consider that in the special circumstances of the case, the radium should be insured.

5. I request the sanction of the Crown Representative to the proposal. The insurance charge of Rs.84/- per annum will be met from the grant under "Contingencies of the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals.

I have, etc.,



Resident.


23.10.39

From - The Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative,
To - The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. ✓

Memorandum No.F.216-A/39.

OFFICE OF THE
HON'BLE THE RESIDENT
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.
15/12/39
Diary No. 12,713
File No.

Dated New Delhi, the 11th December 1939.

Insurance of the radium in the Bowring
and Lady Curzon Hospitals, Bangalore.
.....

Reference your letter R.Dis.F.No.528-39/G & A., dated the
4th November 1939.

2. In the enclosure to your letter under reply the Company has
stated that the premium is 15 per cent on the total value which
in your letter itself 15 shillings per cent and Rs.84/- are
stated. It is therefore presumed that 15 per cent is a
typographical error for 15 shillings for every £ 100. Subject
to this being correct the Crown Representative is pleased in
the circumstances explained by you to accord sanction to the
proposal that the radium of the value of £ 850/- in the Bowring
and Lady Curzon Hospitals, Bangalore, should be insured against
loss in the manner proposed and to the payment of an annual
premium of Rs.84/- for this purpose. The expenditure should be
debited to the head "33-Payments to Crown Representative XI.
Bangalore - Account III. Medical and Public Health - A. Medical .
Hospitals and Dispensaries - A.5. Cost of medicines, diet of
patients and other expenses".

for Secretary to His Excellency the Crown
Representative.

Copy forwarded for information to the Accountant General,
Madras.

(with 1 s.c.)

The Office of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore, the 20th Dec. 1939.

Issued.
20/12/39
B.H.

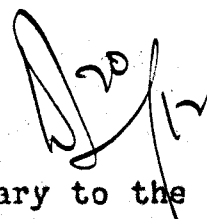
R.Dis. No. 528/39/G & A. Enc. 1.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to the
Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, with reference to his letter No.
2681/28 A, dated the 14th August 1939.

S.N.1

(5)

By order, etc.,



for Secretary to the Resident.

List of papers.

Memorandum from the Secretary to His Excellency the Crown
Representative, No.F.216-A/39, dated the 11th December 1939.

OK
19.12.39